

## GERMAN AEROS RAID TOWNS ON FRENCH COAST

Drop Bombs on St. Pol and  
Gravelines and Kill  
a Child.

## AIRCRAFT GUNS HIT 2 MACHINES

Berlin Claims Recapture of the  
Vosges Heights—Artillery  
Duels Elsewhere.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 31.—With Sir John Hogg, chief of the fighting at Hogg, east of Ypres, where the Germans yesterday by the use of flame projectors penetrated a British trench for 800 yards, to-day's activity on the western front was largely confined to the exchange of hostile aircraft, the Germans taking the lead, as if to repay the French visits of yesterday.

German airmen, according to the French War Office report, this morning bombed St. Pol-sur-Mer, a railway station just outside Dunkirk, and Gravelines, a fortified post midway between Calais and Dunkirk. Beyond the death of a child at the latter place, the French assert, no damage was done.

Paris also reports the capture of one of the aeroplanes that dropped bombs on Nancy yesterday, although the aviator escaped. An anti-aircraft gun crippled one of the raiders so that it was forced to descend between the French and German lines.

On the French aviators who took part in yesterday's raid on the aeroplane works at Freiburg also was forced to descend in the enemy's lines because of motor trouble, the report says.

German Gain in Vosges.

From the Arras district and the Vosges there is nothing but the interminable artillery engagements and counter-attacks, although the German report asserts the capture of two peaks. Berlin claims the recapture of British attacks at Hogg and of French attacks at Souchez. The official report follows:

"Early yesterday morning, in attacking Hogg, east of Ypres, we armed houses on the west border of Hogg, which, after our storm of June 24, remained in the hands of the English, and further captured a vantage point south of the road to Ypres. Enemy counter attacks during the afternoon and last night were repulsed.

"The French again unsuccessfully attacked with hand grenades near Souchez.

"The severe fighting on the line Linkebeek-Barrenkove, in the Vosges, is now coming to a standstill. A portion of our positions at Linkebeek is still in the hands of the French. Schrammelle and Barrenkove are again in our possession.

"The damage done by enemy airmen was unimportant. A French aeroplane was shot down by our anti-aircraft guns near Freiburg.

"The French official report follows: German airmen this morning bombed St. Pol-sur-Mer and Gravelines. At the latter place no damage was done; at the second a child was killed.

"In Arras, in the vicinity of Souchez and of the labyrinth, there was last night intermittent rifle fire and cannonading, but no engagement of infantry.

"In the Argonne, at the crossing of the road from Servon to Bagetteville with that which runs from Laxon to Dinard, the explosion of a German mine yesterday was followed by a fairly spirited fight, in the course of which we succeeded in occupying the excavation made by the explosion.

Bag German Aeroplanes.

"Some bombs have been thrown down by aeroplanes of the enemy on Nancy. The material damage was insignificant. One of the German machines, struck by shells from our artillery, was compelled on its return to come down between the French and the German lines. The aeroplanes succeeded in escaping, but the aeroplane was brought to a point near our trenches.

"Schleut, a mountain is being bombarded.

"The day passed without an infantry engagement, but one bomb was dropped by aeroplanes on Dunkirk, the damage being insignificant.

"In Arras, at Augers and at Arras there has been the usual artillery activity, one piece firing at long range, three nine shells on Compiegne. No material damage was done, according to the report received, and a fire which was started was quickly extinguished.

"In the Argonne, in the region of Fontaine aux Harmes, and at Four de

"Put down that lamp, Diogenes, and shake hands with Charlie Herzog."

Put away that bored expression and shake hands with Heywood Brown, who writes baseball for The Tribune. Start smiling this morning. See Page 1, Part II.

The Tribune

First in Last—the Truth: News-Editorials—Advertisements

## Periscope-Gun Used In British Trenches

Principle of Old Muzzle-Loader Adopted with Deadly  
Effect—Devised Eleven Years Ago, but In-  
ventor Failed to Obtain Hearing.

## SEES NEW PERIL FOR ALLIES IN WESTERN DRIVE

War Expert Says Kitchen-  
er's Million Is Needed  
to Hold Lines.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 31.—That all of the big army raised by Lord Kitchenier will be needed to defend the line in France and Belgium, and perhaps to save Paris and Calais, is the opinion of a strategist of high rank in the War Department. As a result of the capture of Warsaw, he pointed out, the Germans could release approximately a million men, who, because of the wonderful railroads of Germany, could be rushed immediately to the Western battle front for another drive.

"Before the Russian armies which have just been driven from Warsaw can make any effective counter attack," said this authority, "a considerable time will be necessary for them to re-arrange their lines, fill up the gaps and provide supplies. It has been shown throughout the war that with the Russians this has required slightly longer than with other defeated armies. So it may be taken for granted that there will be no severe drive from the Russians at the Austro-German forces for from two weeks to a month.

"Meantime, it will be a simple matter for the Austrian troops now in that region, together with what reinforcements might be sent, to hold the Russians, while the entire German army can be released. The time required to rush the victory crowned army to the western line would be very slight.

"As in Poland all that need be done is to hold Warsaw against efforts to recapture, I think the American troops might assume the task. Indeed, I do not think there would be any serious attempt by the Russians to retake Warsaw or drive their enemies back a few little while.

"It is a mistake to think that the Russians have been disposed of. They will be back, just as they have been in the past, and they will not be defeated, but not before the Germans have accomplished more wonders in the West.

"The importance of the million Germans from Poland, if thrown against the British-French line, cannot be over-estimated. If Kitchenier has a million men ready for the front, he need not send them; provided, of course, they can be supplied with ammunition. They will be needed to stop the German drive that is coming.

"It would not surprise me in the least to see the Germans accomplish what they tried so hard to do early in the war, the breaking of the British-French line. The only thing that will stop it will be fighting of a most wonderful defence by the French."

## KAISER REPLIES ON FRYE SINKING

Washington Awaiting Answer to  
Latest American Note, Which  
Is on Its Way.

Berlin (via London), July 31.—Germany's reply to the American note of June 24 regarding the sinking by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich of the American ship William P. Frye, with a cargo of wheat, last January, was transmitted to Washington last night.

The German Foreign Office has not yet received the American representations relative to the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine.

The State Department's note to Germany regarding the steamer William P. Frye asked the German Foreign Office to reconsider its refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations the claim presented on behalf of the captain and the owners of the vessel.

Washington, July 31.—Late to-day Germany's reply to the last American note on the sinking of the William P. Frye had not been received at the State Department. Officials supposed it was delayed in transmission.

## EMPEROR HEARS OKUMA IN CABINET CRISIS

No Decision as to Japanese  
Premier After Two  
Conferences.

Tokyo, July 31.—Premier Count Okuma was twice summoned to the Imperial Palace to-day to confer with Emperor Yoshihito regarding the cabinet crisis which has arisen from the investigation by the Ministry of Justice into the bribery charges growing out of the Parliamentary election in March, which, it is alleged, involved Viscount Oura, Minister of the Interior.

Up to a late hour to-night no decision had been reached as to who should assume the Premiership. Ex-Premier Marquis Matsukata favors the retention of Count Okuma.

The opposition press attacks the Cabinet, calling it corrupt. There are newspapers, however, say there is cause for rejoicing in the fact that the investigation into the bribery charges proves the independence of the judiciary.

FEARS AMERICAN GIRL  
IS SIBERIAN PRISONER

Uncle Seeks Release of Young  
Woman Arrested  
a Spy.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, July 31.—Fear that Miss Dorothy Reiner, of Philadelphia, who was arrested as an Austrian spy, when the Russian troops occupied Bitkov, in Galicia, last fall, is suffering untold hardships in a prison camp in Siberia, has led her uncle, Dr. Nathan H. Hornstein, 630 Spruce Street, to ask Secretary of State Lansing to take steps for her release.

## Periscope-Gun Used In British Trenches

Principle of Old Muzzle-Loader Adopted with Deadly  
Effect—Devised Eleven Years Ago, but In-  
ventor Failed to Obtain Hearing.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Calais, France, July 18.—"The armies of Europe are reverting to the fighting methods of medievalism," according to information which has reached here from the front, and from London and Paris. French infantry is once more being encased in armor. The strength and direction of the wind has become once again as big a factor as in the days of bows and arrows, on account of the influence it has on both aeroplanes and gas attacks; bombs and hand grenades are becoming as important as they were in the early Napoleonic wars, and the steel headpiece is now recognized as essential in both the French and Russian armies.

It has remained for the English to take up a gun that in principle approximates that of the old muzzle-loader.

Bigger Nuisance Than Ever.

When trench warfare became an accomplished fact last fall, Stokes went again to the War Office and made himself a bigger nuisance than ever to the permanent officials. And by that time several live people had taken charge of that institution. They even insisted, to the grief of the older inmates, on seeing Stokes and hearing what he had to say. They went further. They had the drawings disinterred, examined them, inclosed a large space on a common near London, and told Stokes to go ahead, build a gun and show them what he could do.

In a few weeks it was ready, and several of the heads of the War Office went to inspect it. They were abso-

lutely satisfied and asked the inventor how much he wanted for it. The money was paid over next day, and the orders put in hand at once. Stokes, mean-

while, is still working in the direction of one or two minor improvements.

But now this invention has come into his kingdom, and rejoices accordingly. Numerous staff officers of high rank, excited by the reports of the new weapon, have gone straight away to see it. They are met at the entrance by Stokes.

"Have you a permit from the master of the Ordnance Department?" he asks. More often than not the answer is "No."

"Then you get out, quick," is the reply to these high military chiefs. Stokes is paying back those oldtime rebuffs with interest.

Other Inventions Pigeonholed.

But this gun has brought with it yet a more startling result. After the success of Stokes's experiments the bright idea occurred to one of the new men at the War Office that perhaps a number of other useful inventions might be resting, covered with the dust of years, in the pigeonholes of War Office desks. Accordingly the order went forth three weeks ago for a return to be made of all inventions submitted within the last ten years. The effect on the permanent officials was almost volcanic, but with much labor and tears they compiled the list.

Then another bold step was taken. A small body of scientific experts were convened. They were given the use of the place taken over for Stokes, and were told to go ahead and investigate every feasible idea that had been sent to the War Office.

As a result, several inventions of very great value have already been discovered. One relates to an improvement in hand grenades, which will make their effects very much more deadly. Another is a long, lightly armor-plated boat for landing purposes. This boat is fitted with a curved top, opening on hinges in the centre, which renders the crew almost immune from rifle fire. A thousand of these boats are already in process of construction, and in operation. Another is a new type of machine gun, the barrels of which are of enormous importance.

The British government is, of course, maintaining the utmost secrecy with regard to all these new inventions.

## PLANS TO SMOOTH COTTON SHIPMENTS

British Embassy Official Work-  
ing to Facilitate Trade Be-  
tween Neutrals.

Washington, July 31.—Cotton ship-  
pers from all parts of the South have  
been working for some time with of-  
ficials of the British Embassy in an at-  
tempt to devise a scheme whereby cot-  
ton shipments to neutral countries in  
Europe can be permitted to reach their  
destination without impairing the ef-  
fectiveness of the British blockade of  
Germany. It was learned to-day that a  
settlement of the problem will proba-  
bly be reached within a short time. Of  
the scores of plans submitted the seri-  
ous or three have been the subject of  
attention of embassy officials.

At the same time, the representatives  
of the shippers in London have been  
carrying on similar negotiations with  
the British Foreign Office.

The supplementary British note, ex-  
pected to arrive at the State Depart-  
ment on Wednesday, will contain sug-  
gestions from the British government  
on which it is thought a satisfactory  
arrangement can be based. The  
British note is believed to be anxious  
to avoid friction with the American gov-  
ernment, and will, it is thought, offer  
to make material modifications in the  
Orders in Council or, at least, in their  
application to neutral shipping.

Sir Richard Crawford, recently sent  
here as commercial adviser to the  
British Embassy, has been devoting his  
efforts entirely to the difficulties  
which have arisen over detention of  
cargoes. He has under careful con-  
sideration several plans proposed by  
prominent shippers, and believes that  
a practicable scheme can be evolved.

## A. F. OF L. FAILS HATTERS

Gompers Says It Has No  
Money to Save Homes.

Meriden, Conn., July 31.—Samuel  
Gompers was the chief guest of the  
Meriden Central Labor Union to-day,  
at the celebration of its twenty-fifth  
anniversary. Speaking of the strike at  
the Remington Arms plant at Bridge-  
port, Mr. Gompers said:

"The employees have gained a better  
organization, higher pay, and that  
greatest boon, not only to labor, but  
to the country and humanity in gen-  
eral—the eight-hour day."

In discussing the Danbury hat-  
ters' case, Mr. Gompers said he did not  
know how it would come out. The  
American Federation has not been  
means to save the homes of the  
hatters from foreclosure. He said  
that in his opinion the law was never  
meant to work out the way it did.

## ARMS PRODUCERS GRANT DEMANDS TO HALT STRIKES

Employers in East Shorten  
Hours and Give Increases  
Totalling Millions.

## MACHINISTS PLANNING NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Tie Up Manhattan Concern, and  
Send Ultimatum to Bliss  
Company, in Brooklyn.

Alarmed by strikes and threatened  
strikes lest they be unable to carry  
out their lucrative war contracts, war  
supply and munition manufacturers  
throughout the East have taken to giv-  
ing generous bonuses and raises in  
wages to keep their employees at work.

This was indicated yesterday in re-  
ports from several cities.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation  
leads the list, with a wage increase  
which means \$125,000 more each  
month to its workers. At Plainfield,  
N. J., the International Motor Com-  
pany notified its men their day's work  
would be eight, instead of nine, hours,  
that they would get a 10 per cent in-  
crease of wages and a war bonus of  
20 per cent.

The Colt Firearms Manufacturing  
Company, of Hartford, Conn., also an-  
nounced a generous bonus, and the  
Locomotive Company of America, at  
Bridgeport, announced that it would  
share profits with its men.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

South Bethlehem, Penn., July 31.—  
A voluntary increase in wages, which  
will average about 10 per cent, was  
granted to 17,000 employees of the  
Bethlehem Steel Company to-day, ac-  
cording to announcement of President  
E. G. Grace. The increase will go into  
effect August 1.

The monthly payroll of the local  
factory is about \$1,250,000 and the  
increase will add \$125,000 to this, or  
\$1,375,000 in the course of a year. It  
is believed that the Bethlehem Steel  
Corporation will take similar action  
with its subsidiary plants, the Union  
Iron Works, San Francisco; Fore River  
Shipyards, Quincy, Mass.; Harlan &  
Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., etc.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Plainfield, N. J., July 31.—Superin-  
tending Ayer of the International Motor  
Company has notified his 1,000  
men, who are turning out automobile  
trucks at the rate of six a day for the  
Allies, that, beginning Monday,  
a day's work will consist of eight  
hours, and in addition there will be  
a 10 per cent wage increase and a  
war bonus of 20 per cent.

This action has put a damper on the  
strike scheduled for next Monday by  
Vice-President Keppler of the Inter-  
national Association of Machinists.  
The change in conditions will also  
apply to 500 men employed in the Al-  
lenton, Penn., branch of the com-  
pany.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Bridgeport, Conn., July 31.—By an-  
nouncing to-day a profit sharing plan  
to go into effect Monday, the Locomo-  
bile Company of America has averted  
a threatened strike among 1,200 ma-  
chinists.

Three thousand employees, from floor  
sweepers to foremen, will receive in-  
creases in wages varying from 8 to 13  
per cent, according to their salaries.

When an output of sixty cars a week  
is attained, the company will allow \$60  
for each car, or a total of \$3,600, to be  
divided among the men. After sixty is  
attained, a dollar increase for every  
car multiplied by the number of cars  
will be paid. Thus, if one hundred  
cars are turned out, \$10,000 will be  
divided at the end of the week among  
the employees. The Locomobile Com-  
pany now makes thirty touring cars a  
week for the Russian government.

A great demonstration occurred at  
the plant this noon when the announce-  
ment was made. President Davis of  
the company thinks the increased ef-  
ficiency and better operation will  
compensate the firm for the increase.

Hartford, Conn., July 31.—Machin-  
ists' union agitators from Bridgeport,  
led by William Larkin, held a big meet-  
ing last night as the first move to  
unionize the Colt Patent Fire Arms  
plant, in this city.

The Colt company met earlier in the  
day told the prospective strikers they  
would grant a 12 1/2 per cent bonus on  
the last three months' profits on the  
big war orders, which will keep the fac-  
tory busy for the next three years.

Colt's is conducted as an open shop,  
though there were some union machin-  
ists employed on August 1, 1914. About  
1,000 men will divide the profits.

The company reserves the right to abo-  
lish the bonus system any time after  
the first of the year. No employee who  
leaves the company or who shall have  
been discharged shall participate in  
the distribution, which it is believed is  
more acceptable to the men than the  
new scale of hours and wages which  
mollified the employees of the Remington  
and Winchester plants. An em-  
ployee who is prevented by sickness  
from working will not forfeit his share  
of the bonus.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, July 31.—A nation-wide  
campaign for higher pay and shorter  
hours was begun here to-day by the  
International Association of Machinists  
and other concerns filing large war  
orders submitted to their demands.

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of the bonus.

Arms Strike Forces  
Open Campaign Here

The first move in the threatening  
strike situation in local munition  
manufacturing concerns was made  
yesterday noon, when between six and  
seven hundred members of the Inter-  
national Association of Machinists  
went on strike at the plant of the  
Garvin Machine Company, at Spring  
and Varick Streets. The strikers de-

mand an eight-hour working day and  
a 20 per cent increase in wages.

The E. W. Bliss Company, of Brook-  
lyn, was served yesterday with the  
ultimatum by the Machinists' Union.  
E. J. Deering, business agent of the  
Machinists' Union, said that the com-  
pany had been given until the early  
part of next week to accede to the  
demands of the machinists or have  
their plant tied up. There are more  
than 2,000 machinists employed by  
the company, which is one of the  
largest ammunition-manufacturing  
plants in the East.

## HARVARD COLORS FLY ON LINER

Two Hundred and Fifty Alumni  
and Families Aboard the  
Finland for Fair.

Harvard was in power yesterday  
when the Red Star liner Finland sailed  
for San Francisco with a large pas-  
senger list of tourists bound for the  
Pacific Coast.

Several of the red badges of Cam-  
bridge fluttered from the mainmast as  
the vessel moved on her journey  
southward. So predominant was the  
crimson that a longshoreman re-  
marked, "That may be a college ship  
all right, but on the way around to  
Trisco they will think she's carrying  
dynamite."

The Finland carried 500 passengers,  
250 being members of the Harvard  
Alumni and their families. Reunions  
will be held in San Diego and San  
Francisco. The committee in charge  
of the trip includes Thomas W. Sio-  
cum, Jr., J. A. Wright, Langdon P. Mar-  
vin, J. O. Stack and E. W. Williams.

Among others on the Finland were  
T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Professor  
Edward Caldwell Moore, Mr. and Mrs.  
Arthur Guterman, Winthrop Cowdin,  
and Mr. and Mrs. George Lander Car-  
negie.

COTTON RAN BLOCKADE

Outwitting of British Dis-  
closed in Supreme Court Suit.

A suit filed yesterday in the Su-  
preme Court shows that as late as  
January Germany was able, despite the  
British blockade, to obtain from this  
country 6,500 bales of cotton. The  
shipment was made from Galveston,  
Tex., on December 25 on the steamer  
Penthièvre, and was successfully de-  
livered in Bremen.

The suit is brought by Adolph E.  
Norden & Co. to recover \$116,123 from  
the Guaranty Trust Company. The  
plaintiffs had arranged to buy the cot-  
ton for John Simon, of Bremen. The  
price was \$148,443. The Norden firm  
borrowed \$103,717 from the trust com-  
pany to pay for the cotton, which was  
pledged as security for the loan.

After the cotton reached Bremen it  
was attached, and the trust company  
ordered it sold. The Norden firm  
seeks to recover the difference between  
the cost and the sale price of the cot-  
ton.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Bridgeport, Conn., July 31.—By an-  
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